

Bulimulus lamellifer n. sp.

General form of *A. spirifer*; waxen white or light brownish; the surface more or less granulose, as in examples of *B. spirifer*. Whorls about $6\frac{1}{2}$. Aperture over half the altitude usually, but sometimes less than half; the lip-ends conspicuously approaching, joined by a short callus; peristome broadly expanded and reflexed, much as in *spirifer*. Columella showing from the aperture a sharp, oblique lamina; this lamina becoming very high internally, projecting in a square or bisinuate plate. The type measures, alt. 32, diam. 15 mm.; but they are very variable in size, the smallest seen being $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The square or emarginate internal plate differs conspicuously from the corkscrew twisted fold of *B. spirifer*, and is apparently a constant character. Seventeen specimens examined.

Lower California (W. M. Gabb).

These forms are evidently different from *B. spirifer* Gabb, *B. bryanti* Cooper and *B. veseyanus* Dall, the species of this group described by American naturalists. A careful comparison with the descriptions of *B. lapidivagus*, *dentifer*, *subspirifer* and *dismenicus* of Mabile, causes me to consider these also as specifically distinct from the forms described above. Illustrations will appear in the next number of the *Manual of Conchology*, in which the other North American Bulimuli will also be figured.

NEW AMERICAN UNIONIDE.

BY WM. A. MARSH, ALEDO, MERCER CO., ILL.

Unio superioensis n. sp.

Shell smooth, obovate, slightly inflated, inequilateral, rounded before, oblique, obtusely angular behind, with or without rays, rays when present interrupted by lines of growth. Substance of shell thick, beaks small, with a few rather coarse undulations; umbonal slope flattened, ligament long, dark brown; epidermis dark olive; growth lines very close, quite prominent, cardinal teeth large and solid, compressed and nearly smooth, double in left valve and widely separated; lateral teeth long, thick and nearly straight, anterior cicatrices deep and rounded, posterior cicatrices confluent and well impressed. Cavity of shell deep; cavity of beaks deep and rounded; nacre white, sometimes shining.

Habitat: Michipicoton River, upper shore of Lake Superior, Canada.

This shell is more closely related to *U. borealis* A. F. Gray than any other I know of; it is not so much inflated as that species, it is more transverse on both dorsal and ventral portions; when the rays are present they differ entirely; the posterior portion of the shell is flatter, it is more oblique in outline, the cardinal teeth are much smoother and more compressed, the cicatrices are deeper and more rounded, shell cavity shallower, the lines of growth are very much more numerous and closer.

It bears some resemblance to some varieties of *U. luteolus* Lam., but differs entirely in the teeth, growth lines, epidermis, outline of shell, and cavity of beaks and shell, from any variety of *luteolus* I ever saw.

Several years ago, Mr. James H. Ferris, of Joliet, collected a number of these shells at the locality given, and I was never satisfied that they could be placed, even as a marked variety, with any described species.

ON SOME SINISTRAL LAND SHELLS.

BY C. F. ANCEY.

The following are several sinistral specimens of normally dextral species, nearly all included in my own collection. Some of these monstrosities are still, I think, unrecorded. In addition to these, I must say that I have collected, in 1884, in the mountains near Héas, Pyrenees, a *dextral* example of the usually sinistral *Buliminus quadridens* Müller. This is also in my collection. From the list given below, it appears that sinistral monstrosities are much more scarce in operculate land shells than in *Helicidae*, and, besides the well-known reversed *Campeloma decisum* Say (=var. *heterostropha*), still rarer in fluviatile shells.

Helix (Xerophila) trepidula Servain (Dept. du Bouches-du-Rhône, S. France).

Helix (Xerophila) orcta Bourg. Oued-el-Hakoum, south of Berrouaghia (Algeria).

Helix (Euparypha) pisana Müll. South France.

Helix (Tachea) nemoralis L. Bundoran, Ireland (from Mr. Brockton Tomlin).

Helix (Macularia) vermiculata Müll. Marscilles, France (in Mr. M. Sollier's collection).